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## United States Department of Agriculture

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

AUGUST, 1926

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 25 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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## CHANGES IN DIRECTORY

## Meat Inspection Granted

19-M. The Cudahy Packing Co., 225 West Tazewell Street, Norfolk, Va.

## Meat Inspection Withdrawn

1. Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.
- 3-AZ. Swift & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.
827. Reliable Sausage Co., Chicago, Ill.

## Meat Inspection Extended

- 6-B. Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill., to include Underwood Packing Co.
460. Guckenheimer & Hess (Inc.), New York, N. Y., to include the Goldstein Kosher Provision Corporation.
545. Republic Food Products Co., Chicago, Ill., to include the Emmart Food Products Co.

## Change in Name of Official Establishment

- 1-H. Armour & Co., and Morris & Co., The North American Provision Co., 10 North Street, Bayonne, N. J., instead of Morris & Co.
229. V. W. Joyner & Co., Smithfield, Va., instead of V. W. Joyner & Co. (Inc.).
373. F. Schenk & Sons Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and Allied Packers (Inc.), W. S. Forbes & Co. (Inc.), Klinck Packing Co. (Inc.), Parker Webb Co., Parker Webb & Co., Louis Pfaelzer & Sons Co., Western Packing & Provision Co., Charles Wolff Packing Co., instead of present name and subsidiaries.

## Change in Address of Inspector in Charge

Dr. J. S. Healy, tuberculosis eradication, 110 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis., instead of 11 East State Capitol.

## Change in Name of Official in Charge

J. T. Sarvis, Ardmore field station, Ardmore, S. Dak., instead of F. L. Kelso.

## NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION

## LABELS ON SAUSAGE

In view of the difficulty experienced in securely affixing band labels to sausage, such labels should not bear the inspection legend. However, band labels securely pasted on wrappers on sausage may bear the inspection legend. Establishments having on hand band labels which bear the inspection legend and which have been applied direct to sausage may continue this practice for a reasonable period, in order to afford an opportunity for the use of supplies on hand. In such cases information should be furnished through the inspector in charge concerning the approval numbers assigned to such labels, the quantity on hand, and the length of time estimated to exhaust the supply. It should be understood that the labels must be securely affixed and that this may involve the application of the labels to the casing by means of an adhesive in cases where the labels are affixed to sausage which may be expected to undergo appreciable shrinkage following its removal from the establishment. It has been determined that band labels become readily detached when applied to sausage previous to the normal shrinkage of the product.

## INEDIBLE-PRODUCT CERTIFICATE

The inedible-product export certificate for bladders, hoofs, horns, grease, and similar inedible animal products *other than casings* has been printed in the form indicated in Circular Letter No. 1379 and is now available for distribution. Inspectors in charge who have need for this certificate should make requisition for the new form and destroy the old certificates when the new ones are received.

## DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS

The following definitions and standards for meats and the principal meat products were adopted by the Secretary of Agriculture July 3, 1926, and published as Food Inspection Decision 205:

**Flesh** is any clean, sound, edible part of the striated muscle of an animal. The term "animal," as herein used, indicates a mammal, a fowl, a fish, a crustacean, a mollusk, or any other animal used as a source of food.

**Meat**<sup>1</sup> is the properly dressed flesh derived from cattle, from swine, from sheep, or from goats, sufficiently mature and in good health at the time of slaughter, but is restricted to that part of the striated muscle which is skeletal or that which is found in the tongue, in the diaphragm, in the heart, or in the esophagus, and does not include that found in the lips, in the snout, or in the ears; with or without the accompanying and overlying fat, and the portions of bone, skin, sinew, nerve, and blood vessels which normally accompany the flesh and which may not have been separated from it in the process of dressing it for sale.

**Fresh meat** is meat which has undergone no substantial change in character since the time of slaughter.

**Beef** is meat derived from cattle nearly 1 year of age, or older.

**Veal** is meat derived from young cattle 1 year or less of age.

**Mutton** is meat derived from sheep nearly 1 year of age, or older.

**Lamb** is meat derived from young sheep 1 year or less of age.

**Pork** is meat derived from swine.

**Venison** is flesh derived from deer.

**Meat by-products** are any clean, sound, and properly dressed edible parts, other than meat, which have been derived from one or more carcasses of cattle, of swine, of sheep, or of goats, sufficiently mature and in good health at the time of slaughter.

<sup>1</sup> The term "meat" when used in a qualified form, as, for example, "horse meat," "reindeer meat," "crab meat," etc., is then, and then only, properly applied to the corresponding portions of animals other than cattle, swine, sheep, and goats.

**Prepared meat** is the clean, sound product obtained by subjecting meat to a process of comminuting, of drying, of curing, of smoking, of cooking, of seasoning, or of flavoring, or to any combination of such processes.

**Cured meat** is the clean, sound product obtained by subjecting meat to a process of salting, by the employment of dry common salt or of brine, with or without the use of one or more of the following: Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sugar, a sirup, honey, spice.

**Dry salt meat** is the prepared meat which has been cured by the application of dry common salt, with or without the use of one or more of the following: Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sugar, a sirup, honey, spice; with or without the injection into it of a solution of common salt to which may have been added one or more of the following: Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sugar, a sirup, honey.

**Corned meat** is the prepared meat which has been cured by soaking in, with or without injecting into it, a solution of common salt, with or without one or more of the following, each in its proper proportion: Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sugar, a sirup, honey, and with or without the use of spice.

**Sweet pickled meat** is the prepared meat which has been cured by soaking in, with or without injecting into it, a solution of common salt with sugar, a sirup, and/or honey, together with one or more of the following, each in its proper proportion: Sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, and with or without the use of spice.

**Dried meat** is the clean, sound product obtained by subjecting fresh meat or cured meat to a process of drying, with or without the aid of artificial heat, until a substantial portion of the water has been removed.

**Smoked meat** is the clean, sound product obtained by subjecting fresh meat, dried meat, or cured meat to the direct action of the smoke either of burning wood or of similar burning material.

**Canned meat** is fresh meat or prepared meat, packed in hermetically sealed containers, with or without subsequent heating for the purpose of sterilization.

**Hamburg steak, "Hamburger steak,"** is comminuted fresh beef, with or without the addition of suet and/or of seasoning.

**Potted meat, deviled meat,** is the clean, sound product obtained by comminuting and cooking fresh meat and/or prepared meat, with or without spice, and is usually packed in hermetically sealed containers.

**Sausage meat** is fresh meat or prepared meat, or a mixture of fresh meat and prepared meat, and is sometimes comminuted. The term "sausage meat" is sometimes applied to bulk sausage containing no meat by-products.

**Meat food products** are any articles of food or any articles that enter into the composition of food which are not prepared meats but which are derived or prepared, in whole or in part, by a process of manufacture from any portion of the carcasses of cattle, swine, sheep, or goats, if such manufactured portion be all, or a considerable and definite portion, of the article, except such preparations as are for medicinal purposes only.

**Meat loaf** is the product consisting of a mixture of comminuted meat with spice and/or with cereals, with or without milk and/or eggs, pressed into the form of a loaf and cooked.

**Pork sausage** is chopped or ground pork, with or without one or more of the following: Herbs, spice, common salt, sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate, potassium nitrate, sugar, a sirup, water, vinegar; and may be fresh, dried, smoked, or cooked.

**Brawn** is the product made from chopped or ground and cooked edible parts of swine, chiefly from the head, feet, and/or legs, with or without the chopped or ground tongue.

**Head cheese, mock brawn,** differs from brawn in that other meat and/or meat by-products are substituted, in whole or in part, for corresponding parts derived from swine.

**Souse** is the product consisting of meat and/or meat by-products; after cooking, the mixture is commonly packed into containers and covered with vinegar.

**Scapple** is the product consisting of meat and/or meat by-products mixed with meal or the flour of grain, and cooked with seasoning materials, after which it is poured into a mold.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, JULY, 1926

Station	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Goats	Swine
Baltimore	7,151	1,679	1,860		54,233
Brooklyn	4,926	8,603	25,862		
Buffalo	9,192	3,837	11,507		66,479
Chicago	188,341	49,398	231,295		446,238
Cincinnati	11,347	8,166	5,584	1	51,544
Cleveland	8,501	10,423	9,910		57,604
Denver	6,855	1,506	5,675		15,692
Detroit	7,419	7,982	3,752		81,681
Fort Worth	44,995	26,124	14,257	391	11,258
Indianapolis	16,283	3,488	3,981		94,064
Jersey City	3,892	7,291	25,012		27,634
Kansas City	97,571	32,409	90,974	580	188,714
Milwaukee	12,861	27,680	5,062	1	91,396
National Stock Yards	39,381	12,492	65,412	177	111,619
New York	24,529	45,010	148,066		59,704
Omaha	92,584	8,351	132,925	12	158,321
Philadelphia	9,188	11,018	19,730		60,535
St. Louis	18,487	8,046	11,672	1	123,883
Sioux City	40,496	6,951	11,807		159,958
South St. Joseph	33,732	9,655	76,992		98,069
South St. Paul	48,798	60,388	12,455		221,525
All other establishments	136,833	74,909	127,883	758	943,551
Total: July, 1926	863,672	425,408	1,041,683	1,921	3,127,302
July, 1925	862,033	472,519	1,071,074	1,181	2,819,385
7 months ended July, 1926	5,565,331	3,073,605	7,265,163	13,389	24,206,408
7 months ended July, 1925	5,321,630	3,161,808	6,941,323	8,879	26,498,628

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, July, 1926, 3,482.

Inspections of lard at all establishments, July, 1926, 142,414,850 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 29,297,435 inspection pounds; sausage chopped, 67,173,643 inspection pounds; corresponding inspections for July, 1925: Lard, 115,003,323 inspection pounds; compound and other substitutes, 46,218,591 inspection pounds; sausage chopped, 68,003,117 inspection pounds.

(These totals of inspection pounds do not represent actual production, as the same product may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

## CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES, JUNE, 1926

Cause	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Swine
Emaciation	579	151	269	78
Hog cholera				807
Inflammatory diseases	848	206	306	1,862
Immaturity		189		
Tuberculosis	4,162	70		6,536
All other causes	914	242	361	3,405
Total	6,503	858	936	12,688

## IMPORTS OF MEATS AND FOOD ANIMALS, JULY, 1926

*Imports of meat and meat food products*

Country of export	Fresh and refrigerated		Canned and cured	Other products	Total weight
	Beef	Other			
Argentina	129,011	231,714	862,844		1,223,569
Australia	18,233	2,522			20,805
Canada	749,143	882,013	150,021	31,584	1,812,761
Uruguay	111,204		1,075,155	152,700	1,339,059
Other countries			32,943	187,159	219,202
Total: July, 1926	1,007,641	1,116,249	2,120,063	371,443	4,615,396
July, 1925	759,711	1,036,152	413,966	184,123	2,393,952
7 months ended July, 1926	4,953,135	7,330,635	16,607,155	2,334,510	31,225,435
7 months ended July, 1925	2,749,585	6,719,861	7,352,949	1,480,362	18,302,757

Condemned in July, 1926: Beef, 142 pounds; pork, 2,795 pounds; total, 2,937 pounds.

Refused entry: Pork, 37 pounds.

*Imports of food animals*

Country of export	Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats
Canada	8,732	758	284	12
Mexico	7,251	230	429	
Great Britain	82			
New Zealand			1	
Venezuela (to Porto Rico)				1
Virgin Islands (to Porto Rico)	94			
<b>Total: July, 1926.</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>13</b>
July, 1925.	15,796	15,425	186	7
7 months ended July, 1926.	139,506	8,247	16,282	32
7 months ended July, 1925.	93,375	80,854	44,936	175

**FOREIGN MEAT-INSPECTION OFFICIALS**

The bureau has been officially advised that Dr. A. B. Peter, whose certificates for meat originating in Germany have heretofore been acceptable, has severed his connection with the German Government.

Dr. Wilhelm Stodter, of Hamburg, is the only official now authorized to issue certificates for meat from Germany intended for importation into the United States.

**ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM AND HOG-CHOLERA VIRUS PRODUCED UNDER VETERINARY LICENSES, JULY, 1926**

C.e.

Ordinary serum	35, 953, 336
Clear serum	30, 670, 960
<b>Total</b>	<b>66, 624, 296</b>
Simultaneous virus	6, 467, 550
Hyperimmunizing virus	15, 787, 422

**RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS**

Penalties and fines have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau during August, as follows:

**Livestock Quarantine Law**

Number of cases	Defendant	Nature of violation	Fine
1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.	Interstate transportation of 1 dead hog in same car with live animals.	\$100
1	do	Failure to placard cars "Southern cattle"	100
2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.	do	200
1	Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	Interstate movement of infectious car without cleaning and disinfection.	100
	<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>

**Twenty-Eight-Hour Law**

Number of cases	Defendant	Penalty
2	Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	\$200
2	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.	200
3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.	300
1	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.	100
1	Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co. of Texas	100
28	New York Central Railroad Co.	2,800
113	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	11,300
2	Wabash Railway Co.	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,200</b>

## SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS-ERADICATION WORK IN COOPERATION WITH STATES, JULY, 1926

State	Tuberculin tests during month			Total to date			Inspector in charge	State official
	Herds or lots	Cattle tested	Cattle reacted	Once-tested free herds	Accredited herds	Herds under supervision		
Ala.	332	4,549	14	3,369	216	4,315	R. E. Jackson	C. A. Cary, Auburn.
Ariz.	525	2,826	74	6,866	22	8,131	F. L. Schneider	S. E. Douglas, Phoenix.
Ark.	39	450	2	2,894	27	3,944	H. L. Fry	J. H. Bux, Little Rock.
Calif.	82	4,053	80	3,264	85	3,512	R. Snyder	J. P. Iverson, Sacramento.
Colo.	44	1,391	21	1,784	88	2,033	W. E. Howe	C. G. Lamb, Denver.
Conn.	236	3,506	358	824	919	2,510	R. L. Smith	J. M. Whittlesey, Hartford.
Del.	104	1,051	136	2,327	1,241	4,174	W. G. Middleton	O. A. Newton, Bridgeville.
D. C.				253	26	286	J. A. Kiernan	
Fla.	93	2,578	30	6,271	397	7,101	J. G. Fish	J. V. Knapp, Tallahassee.
Ga.	72	857	2	9,841	39	10,751	A. L. Hirshman	P. F. Bahnsen, Atlanta.
Idaho	410	4,885	17	23,709	67	26,896	W. A. Sullivan	W. C. Nye, Boise.
Ill.	6,263	61,079	3,691	95,219	1,838	105,943	J. J. Lintner	F. A. Laird, Springfield.
Ind.	4,121	30,772	325	67,359	18,370	93,478	J. E. Gibson	R. C. Julien, Indianapolis.
Iowa	4,125	66,749	1,400	70,138	6,716	125,630	J. A. Barger	M. G. Thornburg, Des Moines.
Kans.	98	2,787	18	29,532	1,074	31,197	N. L. Townsend	J. H. Mercer, Topeka.
Ky.	1,663	7,609	37	61,048	54	61,197	W. F. Biles	D. E. Westmorland, Frankfort.
La.	213	3,338	50	4,147	31	4,433	G. T. Cole	E. P. Flower, Baton Rouge.
Me.	1,957	11,835	108	14,269	4,521	23,307	G. R. Caldwell	H. M. Tucker, Augusta.
Md.	878	9,338	235	8,478	2,277	14,536	E. B. Simonds	James B. George, Baltimore.
Mass.	27	4,272	1,359	954	429	2,260	E. A. Crossman	L. H. Howard, Boston.
Mich.	5,181	41,157	417	92,295	119	98,255	T. S. Rich	H. W. Norton, Jr., Lansing.
Minn.	4,769	92,739	3,141	21,341	7,534	31,566	W. J. Fretz	C. E. Cotton, St. Paul.
Miss.	52	1,053	3	2,066	143	2,359	H. Robbins	P. P. Garner, Jackson.
Mo.	248	2,582	7	56,538	922	59,884	Ralph Graham	H. A. Wilson, Jefferson City.
Mont.	350	3,175	47	22,321	70	23,109	J. W. Murdoch	W. J. Butler, Helena.
Nebr.	1,541	18,303	138	37,281	123	38,865	W. C. Herrold	C. H. Hays, Lincoln.
Nev.	79	1,379	5	2,365	12	3,833	L. C. Butterfield	Edward Records, Reno.
N. H.	401	3,815	309	2,208	2,324	4,702	E. A. Crossman	A. L. Felker, Concord.
N. J.	283	3,401	241	1,903	969	3,119	W. G. Middleton	J. H. McNeil, Trenton.
N. Mex.	1	22	0	3,510	13	3,798	F. L. Schneider	Mat. Keenan, Albuquerque.
N. Y.	7,697	77,377	7,501	36,476	20,964	75,304	H. B. Leonard	E. T. Faulder, Albany.
N. C.	2,523	8,194	10	198,161	261	211,681	W. C. Dendinger	Wm. Moore, Raleigh.
N. Dak.	326	5,885	134	28,810	4,026	36,862	H. H. Cohenour	W. F. Crewe, Bismarck.
Ohio	6,349	41,715	1,262	74,384	842	81,444	A. J. DeFosset	F. A. Zimmer, Columbus.
Okla.	21	961	1	97	225	344	H. Grafke	J. A. Whitehurst, Oklahoma City.
Oreg.	1,769	11,683	43	81,209	1,218	82,460	S. B. Foster	W. H. Lytle, Salem.
Pa.	4,401	30,278	2,292	68,454	4,274	83,150	J. B. Reidy	T. E. Munce, Harrisburg.
R. I.	40	874	154	54	38	181	E. A. Crossman	T. E. Robinson, Providence.
S. C.	1,265	3,095	6	11,571	181	11,817	W. K. Lewis	W. K. Lewis, Columbia.
S. Dak.	129	3,179	34	5,345	580	6,207	J. O. Wilson	M. W. Ray, Pierre.
Tenn.	435	1,423	14	19,779	238	20,187	H. M. O'Rear	W. B. Lincoln, Nashville.
Tex.	32	1,074	17	80	263	407	H. L. Darby	N. F. Williams, Fort Worth.
Utah	683	5,320	52	10,356	97	11,336	F. E. Murray	W. H. Hendricks, Salt Lake City.
Vt.	273	4,642	104	2,332	4,016	8,722	L. H. Adams	Edward H. Jones, Montpelier.
Va.	207	3,070	41	6,148	1,999	8,398	R. E. Brookbank	H. C. Givens, Richmond.
Wash.	816	8,881	151	44,694	106	48,097	J. C. Exline	Robert Prior, Olympia.
W. Va.	1,116	5,045	46	11,681	780	12,484	H. M. Newton	John W. Smith, Charleston.
Wis.	3,275	62,807	1,225	68,256	7,754	79,753	J. S. Healy	John D. Jones, Jr., Madison.
Wyo.	96	1,004	1	6,759	5	7,476	John T. Dallas	A. W. French, Cheyenne.
Total	65,640	668,058	25,353	1,329,020	98,533	1,591,434		

## POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Competitive employees, while retaining the right to vote and to express privately their opinions on political subjects, are forbidden to take an active part in political management or in political campaigns. This also applies to temporary employees, employees on leave of absence with or without pay, substitutes, and laborers. Political activity in city, county, State or national elections, whether primary or regular, or in behalf of any party or candidate, or any measure to be voted upon, is prohibited.

Employees are accountable for political activity by persons other than themselves, including wives or husbands, if, in fact, the employees are thus accomplishing by collusion and indirection what they may not lawfully do directly and openly. Political activity, in fact, regardless of the methods or means used by the employee, constitutes the violation.

## POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS, SOLICITATIONS, AND DISCRIMINATION

Sections 118, 119, 120, and 121 of the Criminal Code (see 35 Stat. 1110) provide that no legislative, executive, or judicial officer or employee shall solicit or be concerned in soliciting or receiving any money or contribution for political purpose from any other officer or employee of the Government; that no solicitation or receipt of political assessments shall be made by any person in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States; that no officer or employee shall be discharged or demoted for refusing to make any contribution for political purposes; and that no officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly give or hand over to any other officer or employee in the service of the United States or to any Member or Delegate to Congress any money or other valuable thing for the promotion of any political object whatever.

Section 122 of the Criminal Code provides that whoever shall violate any provision of the four sections shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

## PRESIDENTIAL OFFICERS

Presidential appointees are forbidden by statute to use their official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, to make any contribution for a political object to any other officer of the United States, or to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other Federal officers or employees, or to discriminate among their employees or applicants for political reasons.

Otherwise, a presidential appointee will be allowed to take such a part in political campaigns as is taken by any private citizen, except that under departmental regulations issued by the State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce Departments, and by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and the Public Printer, he will not be permitted—

1. To hold a position as a member or officer of any political committee that solicits funds.
2. To display such obtrusive partisanship as to cause public scandal.
3. To attempt to manipulate party primaries or conventions.
4. To use his position to bring about his selection as a delegate to conventions.
5. To act as chairman of a political convention.
6. To assume the active conduct of a political campaign.
7. To use his position to interfere with an election or to affect the result thereof.
8. To neglect his public duties.

It is the duty of any person having knowledge of the violation of any of the foregoing provisions of the civil-service rules or Criminal Code to submit the facts to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

At the request of the Civil Service Commission, the above is published for the information and guidance of employees of the Department of Agriculture.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU

[The bureau keeps no mailing list for sending publications to individual employees, but publications are sent in bulk to officers in charge for distribution to members of their forces. The number of copies sent varies with the subject or nature of the publication and the number and class of employees. Officers in charge will use their judgment and distribute publications to best advantage. So far as possible additional copies will be furnished on request.]

Farmers' Bulletin 920 (revised). Milk Goats. By Edward L. Shaw, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 32, figs. 18.

Farmers' Bulletin 1068 (revised). Judging Beef Cattle. By E. H. Thompson, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 13, figs. 9.

Farmers' Bulletin 1455 (revised). Fitting, Showing, and Judging Hogs. By E. Z. Russell, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 22, figs. 13.

Farmers' Bulletin 1490 (revised). Hog-Lot Equipment. By E. Z. Russell, Animal Husbandry Division. Pp. 22, figs. 26.

Mimeographed pamphlet. Meat Production, Consumption, and Foreign Trade in United States, Calendar Years 1907-1925. (Revised).

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